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**THE DECLINE AND FALL OF THE  
ROMAN EMPIRE**

**VOL. VII.**



1994/1995





















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## NOTE

I HAVE again the pleasure of thanking Professor Stanley Lane-Poole for his assistance. He has helped me to revise chapters lii. and liii.

J. B. B.





































































































































































































































































































pleasing reign of poetry and fiction was succeeded by the light of speculative and experimental philosophy. Genius may anticipate the season of maturity ; but in the education of a people, as in that of an individual, memory must be exercised, before the powers of reason and fancy can be expanded ; nor may the artist hope to equal or surpass, till he has learned to imitate, the works of his predecessors.















## THE DECLINE AND FALL

an attempt to violate the national sanctuaries, nor could the pope count on foreign or domestic aid. The sword of a recent revolutionary war, had maintained a protest in domestic affairs, and disheartened in the cause of religion and humanity. The sultan, was depressed and exhausted by the continuing clash of the Greeks and Latins.

Sultan Murad, or Amurath, lived thirty-two years, six months, and eight days. He was a just and brave prince, of a great soul, patient of poverty, cheerful, devout, religious, charitable, a lover and defender of the weak, and of all who excelled in any art or science, a good governor, and a great general. No man achieved more of his victories than Amurath; Belgrade alone witnessed his success. Under his reign the soldier was ever victorious, the peasant rich and secure. If he subdued any country his first care was to build mosques and caravanserais, hospitals and bridges. Every year he gave a thousand pieces of gold to the sons of the Prophet, and sent two thousand to the numerous religious persons of Mecca, Medina, and Jerusalem. His portrait is transcribed from the historian of the Ottoman Empire, but the applause of a servile and superstitious people has been lavished on the word of tyrants; and the virtues of a sultan are often the vices most useful to himself, or most agreeable to his subjects. A nation ignorant of the benefits of liberty and law must be awed by the terrors of arbitrary power: the cruelty of a despot will assume the character of justice; his profusion, of liberality; his necessary cruelties, of justice. If the most reasonable excuse be rejected, no acquiescence will be found impossible; and guilt most terrible and innocence cannot always be secure. The tranquillity of the people and the discipline of the troops were best maintained by perpetual action in the field; war was the trade of the

author, *History of the Ottoman Empire*, p. 64. Murad is Murad, but I have preferred the popular name to that obscure and rarely successful in translating an Oriental into the Roman alphabet. See below knight, Bertrand de la Broquiere (see below p. 135) and his description of Murad:

"A little short thick man, with the phrygian of a Tartar. He has a brown face, high cheek bones, a round beard, a great and crooked mustache, but they say he is kind, good, generous, and willingly gives to the poor. He is thought not to love war, and this seems to be true. He loves liquor and those who drink hard." He threw a spear at those who ventured to admonish him against indulgence in wine. (T. P. de la Broquiere, *Travel in Palestine*, p. 346-347.)







































































































































































































































































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Italy to their pristine glory ; that his justice would extirpate the wolves and lions, the serpents and *bears*, who laboured to subvert the eternal basis of the marble COLUMN.<sup>128</sup>

<sup>128</sup> The Abbé de Sade (tom. i. notes, p. 61-66) has applied the vith Canzone of Petrarch, *Spirto Gentil*, &c., to Stephen Colonna the Younger.

*Orsi, lupi, leoni, aquile e serpi*  
*Ad una gran marmorea colonna*  
*Fanno noja sovente e à se danno.*















































# THE UNITED STATES

Executive Order  
11651  
March 1, 1957

WHEREAS the President of the United States has the honor to receive the following communication from the Honorable Earl Warren, Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court, dated March 1, 1957:

Justice  
Warren  
March 1, 1957

"I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of February 28, 1957, regarding the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which would provide for the direct election of the President and Vice President of the United States. The proposed amendment is being considered by the Joint Committee on the Constitution, which is currently studying the matter. The Committee is expected to report its findings to the House of Representatives in the near future. The President of the United States is deeply interested in the process and will continue to monitor the progress of the amendment."

March 1, 1957

The President of the United States is pleased to learn that the Joint Committee on the Constitution is currently studying the proposed amendment. The President is confident that the Committee will provide a thorough and fair analysis of the matter. The President is also pleased to learn that the House of Representatives is expected to report its findings in the near future. The President is confident that the House will provide a thorough and fair analysis of the matter. The President is also pleased to learn that the Senate is expected to report its findings in the near future. The President is confident that the Senate will provide a thorough and fair analysis of the matter. The President is also pleased to learn that the people of the United States are deeply interested in the process and will continue to monitor the progress of the amendment.

Justice  
Warren  
March 1, 1957

The President of the United States is pleased to learn that the Joint Committee on the Constitution is currently studying the proposed amendment. The President is confident that the Committee will provide a thorough and fair analysis of the matter. The President is also pleased to learn that the House of Representatives is expected to report its findings in the near future. The President is confident that the House will provide a thorough and fair analysis of the matter. The President is also pleased to learn that the Senate is expected to report its findings in the near future. The President is confident that the Senate will provide a thorough and fair analysis of the matter. The President is also pleased to learn that the people of the United States are deeply interested in the process and will continue to monitor the progress of the amendment.

Justice  
Warren  
March 1, 1957

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Sreznevski, *Poviest o Tsargradie*, 1855.

Mordtmann (A. D.), *Belagerung und Eroberung Constantinopels durch die Türken im Jahre 1453*; 1858. (This had two advantages over previous accounts. Mordtmann knew the ground; and he made use of the diary of Barbaro.)

Finlay, *History of Greece*, vol. iii. p. 503 *sqq.*

Broadribb and Besant, *Constantinople, a sketch of its history from its foundation to its conquest by the Turks*, 1879.

Vlasto (E. H.), *Les derniers jours de Constantinople*, 1883.

Paspatis (A. G.), *Πολιορκία καὶ ἄλωσις τῆς Κωνσταντινουπόλεως ὑπὸ τῶν Ὀθωμανῶν ἐν ἔτει*, 1453; 1890.

Mijatovich (Ch.) *Constantine, Last Emperor of the Greeks*, 1892.

The sources have been dealt with in an article by P. Pogodin in the *Zhurnal min. narod. prosv.*, vol. 283, August, 1889.

A. van Millingen's *Byzantine Constantinople* (1899), which appeared too late to be used in the preparation of this volume, contains much material for the study of the siege, and many difficulties in the episode are discussed. It may be observed that the author argues with considerable force from the view that the route of the Turkish ships across the hills was by the valley of Dolma Bagtchè, a distance of three miles. This is the view adopted above, p. 184, note 63.









































































































































































































































































































































































































**FALL 1981**







